IR DOLLAR WERKLY BUL

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, APRIL, 28 1864.

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 45

RATES OF ADVERTISING. square is Twelve lines of this size typeequal to about 100 words of manuscript.

81.00 81.75 82.50 83.00 86.00 81 1 insertion 2 Insertions 2.00 8.00 4.50 5.50 10.00 20 One Month 2.50 8.50 5.00 6.50 15.00 Two Months 7.50 10.00 12.50 25.00 85 7.50 10.00 12.50 15.00 35.00 50 Six Months

THE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY ROSS & ROSSER, Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE. - - APRIL 28

The following brief history of life is from the pen of Barry Cornwall: Day dawned. Within a curtained room,

Filled to faintness with perfume, A lady laid at point of doom. Day closed. A child had seen the light,

But for the mother fair and bright, She rested in undreaming night. Spring came. The mother's grave was green

And near it oft times was seen, A gentle boy with thoughtful mein. Years fled. He wore a manly face,

And struggled in the world's rough race, And won at last a lofty place.

And then he died! Behold before ye Humanity's sum and glory, Life, Death, and all there is of giory.

SPRING.

Come, gentle, spirit-laughing Spring, Oh, hasten with thy magic wand! To every heart new gladness bring, And spread rejoicing through the land!

Bring verdure for the mountain bleak, Give fire unto the fading eye, New health unto the wasting cheek, Soft moonlights in a purple sky.

Wedded Bliss.

God bless the wives, They fill our hives With little bees and honey! They ease life's shocks, They mend our socks, But-don't they spend the money!

When we are sick, They heal us quick-That is, if they love us; If not, we die, And yet they cry, And raise tombstones above us.

WHAT A FREMONT JOURNAL TRINKS .-Never before bave we felt a depression equal and nearly half a million of our soldiers mained slave States. have been utterly used up. The elastic sacrifices which are necessary to season a souri, in 1820. people to exploit, have been endured .-Moreover, they feel that the period of probation which foreign powers limit for straggling populations to earn the name of nationality, is very nearly up. Is it not, there fore, painful, nay, alarming, that, at such a crisis, mediocrity and doubtful purposes should wield the entire sway? Yet such is the case; and as we dwell upon it, we are almost driven to believe that God not only is not with us but against us. He has confounded our judgments, divided our councils, and delivered us into the hands of the feeble, the faint-hearted and the blind .-Wilke's Spirit.

KING GEORGE AND KING ABBAHAM .- To show how closely our government has copied the acts of the British King towards our Re-"He caused a stamp act to be passed. He made the military above the civil power .-He sent men into banismment and exile without authority or law. He excited the pregroes to insurrection. He disregarded the constitutions and laws of the colonies." Has not Abrakam Lincoln done all this, and even more and worse? No truthful man will deny it. These acts drove our patriotic ancestors into rebellion, and the whole civilized world held them just fied therein. But we submit to these tyrannical acts in the hope that the people will remedy and reform them by peaceful means-through the ballot-box. As long as that hope exexists, and as long as the ballot box is free, so long will tyranny be tolerated. But it the great right of suffrage shall be seriously infringed, if a disposition be shown to take away from the people that great palladium of their liberties, submission will become a crime and a disgrace. Let men in power

HEAVY DESERTIONS .- A Detroit paper mentions a gentleman of a statistical turn of mind who has kept a careful record of the desertions from the rebel army since the first Bull run, as they have been reported in the journals from time to time, and the sum total shows that three million and three hundred thousand rebel soldiers have abandoned the confederacy and come withour in lines.

A mischievous brain hatches a great many falsehoods, but the brood cannot generally For the West Chester (Penn.) Jeffersonian. ANTI-SLAVERY GAINS.

Free Soil and Slave Soil.

MR. EDITOR:-In have collected a few facts and figures, which I present to your readers, that they may be enabled to under-

colonies, and to this day they are under originated. This compromise Jefferson de-British dominion.

States, and all the other states now in the ed to the United States. tion as States in the Union.

The Territory acquired with Independence from Great Britale, extended from North, to the Northern boundary of Florida at the date of Lincoln's election? on the South, and from the Atlantic Ocean on the East, to the Mississippi River and Louisiana Territory on the West.

The area of this domain, is upwards of follows: 804,000 square miles—all East of the Mis-sissippi River. sissippi River.

The territory lying to the west of the Mississippi River, was at the time of the American Revolution under the dominion of France and Spain; it extends from the British possessions on the North, to the Rio Grande on the South, and to the Pacific to the Pacific, embracing an area (including at least twenty four United States Senators. Florida purchased in 1818) of about 2,900,

000 square miles. Declaration of Independence—the signer up, we have a total area, thus: from Massachusetts equally with the signer from South Carolfua—was either himself a West slaveholder, or was the representative of

slaveholders. During the period from the close of the to that which assails us at this moment .- abolished in Pennsylvania, and the States Lincoln's election: Three years have now elapsed since the to the East and North of it. So at that Free soil East of Mississippi River 466,668 s. m commencement of the wer. A debt of six- latter date, seven of the original thirteen Free soil West teen hundred millions stares us in the face; States had become free States, and six re-

Previous to the year 1803, the United hope which buoyed the earlier stages of the States held no territory west of the Mississtruggle has largely faded out, while, so far sirni River, and the territory east of that as the Confederates are concerned, they are River, not organized into States, was the better off to day, to sustain three years domain of several of the thirteen States-as more of contest, then at any previous period follows: The territories of Vermont and of the war. The manufactories they at first Maine, which were the domain of New required are now constructed; agriculture York and Massachusetts, respectively, were and the science of subsistence have taken a admitted into the Union as free States, Versettled shape: and all the sufferings and mont 1791, and Maine as a balance to Mis-

> Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconstn, and part of Minnesota, forming what was known as the North-west territory, was the domain of Virginia, and was slave ter-

> ritory. Kentucky, was likewise the property of

South Carolina. In 1783, Virginia of her own free will and without price, ceeded the North-west territory to the United States.

The immense domain, in area equal to 260,000 square miles, was by consent of Virginia, divided into five free States, as stated A majority which more than doubled itself above viz: Onio, Indiana, Illinois Michigan in 40 years. Do these figures show aggresand Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota; about sions of the South? one third part of this latter State, is of that

York, New Jersoy, and the New England States, together

contain but, And the other States of Ohio, 169,435 sq. miles Indiana, I.linois, Michigan, Wiscousin, an 1 part of Min nesota all donated by Virginia.

RITORY, BUT NOW ALL PREE TERRITORY.

It is thus seen, how VIRGINIA is en-MOTHER OF STATES;" it is also seen that ways ready to do justice even to his enemies. which we were surrounded and at all times. OLD VIRGINIA has donated of her own Truth cannot long be hidden. E. C. E. territory and of her own free will, an area greater in extent (by nearly 100,000 square miles) than the total area of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the six New England States.

Does the donation of this immense domain, the consenting that it shall be a free territory, exhibit a spirit of aggression on the part of the slave power?

Let men who desire to be just and who are searching after truth read this array of facts and ponder well over them.

In 1803, the Louisiana territory was pur chased from France-this comprised Texas, and all the territory of the United States, West of the Mississippi River, with the ex ception of the Cdifornia purchase, and contained about 1,500 000 square miles: all of

which was slave territory.

At the time of the purchase of Florida

the jeslousy of New England towards Southern acquisition, Texas was ceeded to Spain, as part of the consideration for Flori de. So that while we gained but 59,000 square miles with Florida, we gave away in Texas and New Mexican Territory, over 300,000 square miles.

In 1820, Missouri applied for admission stand the question of " Southern Aggressions,' into the Union as a State, but having a so much talked of, before the war. I hope if they meet the eye of honest Republicans, they will give them their attention. Truth and justice ever will prevail against falsehood and injustice.

The war of 1776 which resulted in the with its slavery constitution, and the agita-Independence of America, was begun not tion was such, that the safety of the Union with the purpose of separating the colonies was then greatly endangered. The quesfrom the mother country, that did not enter | tion was however for a time settled, by the into the design of the patriots of that day. admission of Missouri as a slave state, but They were not at the outset revolutionists nor with a proviso, called the Missouri Comprosecessionists, but fought to maintain the prise, by which it was agreed, that from that rights of British freemen, they resisted oppression, and in doing so against obstinacy, souri being excepted) north of the latitude conquered their freedom and their inde- of 36 deg. 30 min ; and that no state should be admitted with slavery formed in terri-Besides the thirteen colonies which re- tory north of that line. Free states might volted, there were other British possessions be admitted from south, but no slave state in America; there were Nova Scotta, New state from north of that line. It was at this Brunswick, and Upper and Lower Canada. date (1820) that the higher law doctrine was But these refused to join with the thirteen first broached; then it was, that sectionalism

nounced as "the death-knell of the Union." The war was carried on, and indepen- Texas, as above stated, formed a part of dence finally acquired by New York, New the Louisiana purchase, and having been Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mareland | ceeded to Spain, on the purchase of Florida, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Geor- and being attached to Mexico, with the sucgia, and the New England States, then but cess of the Mexican Revolution, became one four in number, viz: New Hampshire, Mas- of the Mexican States; afterwards, by her sachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island .- own revolution she became in turn, inde-Thesse constituted the origininal thirteen pendent of Mexico, and was then re-anuex-

Union are indebted to them for their posi- The Mexican war followed, and California was acquired and purchased from Mexico, and was admitted into the Union. Now, what was the relative proportion of New Brunswick and the Canadas on the free and slave territory of the United States

> The proportion of slave to free territory (I include the entire area, whether states or territories) west of the Mississippi, was as

tion the area of free territory

The area of slave territory was 681 464 s. m.

Total square miles 2,016,715 s. m. This area of 1,335,251 square miles of Ocean on the West, and including Oregon States, or territories to be formed into states, field and took up another position in the and California, contains an area of over 2,- viz: Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, 000,000 of square miles. The United States Dacotsh, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, lines, which we could see with great disat this moment claim dominion over all Oregon, Washington and California, twelve tinctness, crossing the field on the doublethis vast tract of country from the Atlantic states, or to form at least twelve states, with

The area of 681 464 square miles of slave

THIS, WHICH AT THE TIME WAS ALL SLAVE Revolution to the year 1799, slavery was TERRITORY, stood as follows, at the date of

> 1,835,251 s. m. 1.801.914 s. m. Total Free soil

Total slave slave soil

Excess of free soil at the date of Linceln's election PENDANCE, as follows: Total, Dec. 1860, area of the U.

1,122,315 s. m.

Sta.es, which was all slave soil, July 4, 1776 Total area of slave soil, Dec. 1860 1,122,215 s. m.

Total gain of free soil for the North from the Declaration of Indepandence to Lincoln's elec-

1,681,785 s. m.

Virginia; Tennessee, of North Caroline; sions? But, let us look a little further, the ted, when I caught a mule. I mounted Mississippi and Alabama, of Georgia and majorities in Congress, of free state Repre- him, but was immediately dismounted by sentatives, over slave state Representatives, the fractious animal, Soon after, I found was

In 1811-25. In 1822-84, In 1832-43, In 1842-48. In 1852-57.

minds that the South had not been aggres- regiments of our division were consolidated, volutionary fathers, we quote the charges Virginia territory.

minds that the South had not been aggres regiments of our division were consolidated, they made against King George as follows: The aggregate area of all the free states east of five? But what have the North to say in and had in all 140 men and 7 officers. On the saggregate area of all the free states east of five? But what have the North to say in the highest in rank the Missasippi River, is 466,668 sq. miles. justification of the refusal long before the the regimental officers, the highest in rank Of which Pennsylvania, New war of many of the Northern States to surwar of many of the Northern States to sur- remaining is a Captain. In our battery 22 render fugitive slaves as required by the men are missing, two are with us wounded, Constitution of the United States? What and only one officer-Lieut. Roe-is left, have Northern Governors and Northern Captain White, Lieuts. Cone, Throop and Legislators, sworn to support the Constitu- Barr, are all captured. Not one of our boys tion, to say, in justification not only of this showed any cowardice, but stood by their nesota att annates of 260,227 sq. miles called) "personal liberty bilts;" wilful nulli- rebs on both sides of the woods were calling fication? Bills which made it a penal of- on us, with frightful oaths, to halt; but I ALL OF WHICH WAS FORMERLY SLAVE TER- lence, on the part of any of their citizens, to was determined to escape if possible, and aid in maintaining the provision of the Con- succeeded by the favor of a gracious Provstitution? Was the John Brown raid a idence, for surely only a charmed life could titled to the once endearing appellation, or Southern aggression? An honest man is al- have withstood the shower of bullets with

> ABOLITION LOYALTY .- We copy the following, from Mr. Grinnels remarks in the slowly; and, as night came on, the bloody House of Representatives, while speaking conflict ended. upon the Long expulsion resolution:

say a thousand times, let the country be

This sounds very much like 'rule or lat the country go to the devil. That is the Natchitoches on the Red River. The fight bers the number of men that have been Radical programme, and rather than fall into the arms of the Democracy, they would Mausfield, De Soto Parish, La. fall leto the arms of Jeff Davis .- Hamilton

Telegraph. Rude white boy—Clear the track, nigger!
Small American citizen of African descent—Now you jes' luff me lone! I guess you'll wish you was a nigger yourself afore

In repels badly, captured twelve guns and Mississippi, 20,000; Texas, 29,000; Virginia, 103,000; Arkansas, 28,000; Texas, 29,000; Virginia, 20,000; Arkansas, 28,000; Texas, 29,000; Virginia, 20,000; Arkansas, 29,000; Virginia, 20,000; Arkansas, 29,000; from Spain, in 1819, and in order to quiet dis war's over. - Ex.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION. Further Particulars of the Federal Defeat at Mansfield, La.

GRAND ECOKE, La., April 11. We left Natitoches on the morning of April 6th, and marched until nearly dark, when we encamped in a pine forest. On the morning of the 7th, we started again, and reached the town of Pleasant Hill about 5 o'clock. This was the fist open piece of country that we had found since we left Natchitoches, and that was only a mile square. The cavalry had been in a brisk skirmish during the afternoon. About fifty wounded men were brought in, and a hos-pital was established.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th. the 1st brigade of our division, composed of the 19th Kentucky, 77th Illinois, 23d Wisconsin, and 67th Indiana, numbering about 1,500 men, was started in advance, and by daylight commenced skirmishing with the enemy. We (the Chicago Merchantile Battery,) started at day-break with the 2d brigade and the 3d division, numbering about 2,500 or 8,000 men and marched through dense timber until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we were ordered to the front. To get to where the fighting was in progress, we had to pass the whole train of Lee's cavalry division, numbering 300 wagons; and as there was only one road through the timber, they were pulled up to our side, and we went by them on a gallop, with our guns, caisions, battery-wagon, and forge. We had just passed the train when we came to an opening about a mile square, and on the opposite side were our men sogaged in skir-

mishing. By this time our whole division was in action, and a brigade of the 31 division -We crossed the field, took a position near the edge of the opposite woods, and had just got in a battery, when we heard a ter-rible yell, and saw a line of rebels, unbroken, charging on our exhausted men, who had been skirmishing all day, and had only a few rounds of ammunition left.

Then came a withering volley of musmen enough left to form a line. We waited a few moments, until our men had pas-1,535,251 s. m. sed us, and commence | firing upon the rebel lines but could not stop their progress, and we soon received orders from Col. Landrum & Co. have received from Alexander a cargo gave a new value to all cotton-growing to get our guns off. Two of our horses had free territory, is divided into the following been shot, but we forced them across the

territory, is divided into Missouri, Arkan- Throop was felled by the wind of a shell for Ayer's Almanacs, and thus, after hav- them, which set the whole country in active At the date of the Declaration of Independence, all this immense territory was pendence, all this immense territory was law territory, and every signer of the six with but twelve Senators. To sum was in great disorder. The buglars soun-504 000 s. m. forget, -and a new line was formad; but in cautions, we must surely go .- Daily Eevea few moments both ourflanks were turned. and were obliged to limber up and retire a short distance. Here another line was form ed, and a few more shots were delivered. By this time the rebels were on both of

our flanks, and firing across us in every direction. We got our pieces into the read, and began to retreat, when a scene of great confusion ensued. In the road was that Slave soil East of Mississippi River 44g,754 s.m. whole cavalry train, faced to the rear, and each man trying to escape on his own book. ner, went to his limber, took out a file and a hammer, and, when the rebels had al-2,804,000 s. m. ready reached the gun behind ours, he commenced spiking his gun, and was captured tations are going to decay, and wretchedat his post. Whether he was wounded or not, I cannot tell.

and ran down the road a short distance; then happy as they previously were. Do these figures show Southern aggres- I struck into the woods until I was exhausanother mule, mounted him, and was soon out of danger, behind the 19th Army Corps.

While our division was fighting, the 19th Army Corps went into camp about eight miles to our rear, and were afterwards, but too late, brought up to our succor.

Of our whole division, numbering 3,000. men but 1 000 are left to tell of the fearful Should not these figures satisfy inquiring odds against which they contended. Two

The 19th Corps checked the rebels, and held them for twenty-five minntes, when they were obliged to retire, which they did

The next morning, the 9th, Gen. A. J. I would, remarked Mr. Grinnell, rather Smith came up with his command, and we

On the 9th Gen. A. J. Smith, who im-

We left Natchitoches on the 6th. On the each; Missouri, 35,000 -- total, 501,000."

7th our advance guard had a brush with the enemy. On the 8th we were up at 31 0'clock in the morning, and started for Shreveport. We got on a few miles, when we Westborn, Mass., 1765, died 'n New Haven, heard cannonading ahead. Presently our Conn., 1825. The writer of this article at-Captain (who was Chief of Artillery of the tended his funeral. 13th Corps) came back, and ordered us to move to the front, saying. 'They are fighting like h-ll!' We moved forward about mostly in the family of the widow Green, in eight miles on the double quick, and when Georgia, perusing the study of law. Havwe got to the scene of action, I found he ing occasion to notice his mechanical genius, spoke the truly. The balls were flying as Mrs. Green suggested his inventing a mathick as ha ilstones, while the artillery kept chine to elim na e the seed from cotton. It up a delightful bass to the trembling of the took a negro a whole day to clean a single musketry. Our battery (the Mercantile) pound of the green cotton seed, and thus the most valuable variety of that important staple was restricted to a very small quancharged the left of the line, and we had to tity. The time and expense requisite to fall back about a mile. We stayed there for clean it made the cultivation of it for the over an hour, and then were driven back market, except to a very limited extent, an again. Our guns were playing the "devils unprofitable business. Immediately upon tat too" on the rebel ranks. We were charthe suggestion of Mrs. Green, Mr. Whitney ged three times, but drove the rebels back set his genius to work, and finally succeed-every time. Finally, owing to superior ed in making the great idea a great reality. numbers against us, our forces had to re- But like most inventors, he fared badly.-

Our corps (the 13) was all cut to pieces, and so we fell back to this place five or six miles from the battle-fiield to reorganize. We brought our guns back two miles from tered by night and the machine was stolen. the field, and then had to leave them, as Before he could complete another and sethe road was all blocked up with the train, cure a patent, other machines were con-We lost twenty-four pieces of artillery-all structed from his model and were in oper-there were in the fight. Our Captain and ation. He eventually obtained fifty thoustwo Lieutenants were captured; Lieutenant George Troop was mortally wounded Sev- Carolina a per centum for five years, for the en men were wounded, and twenty-two are use of his machine; but after repeated law-

prisoners and sixteen pieces of artillery .-

"Jenny," said a landlady to her servant. was there any fire in the kitchen last night while you were setting up?" "Yes, marm," said Jenny, "there was a spark there when ketry, and then our poor boys commenced a I went down, and I soon fanned it into a er so retreat, but not in order, for there were not flame." The landlady looked suspicious tors, at Jenny, but the innocent girl went on scrubbing, and humming "Katie darling."

of rags to pay for their medicines, which lands. It speedily became a great and are largely sold in Egypt. They are evi-dently gathered from all classes and quar-Cotton States, but to our entire country, ters of the Pacha's dominions-the cast-off and to all commercial nations. Judge garments of Hadjis and Howadjis-white Johnson of Savannah said: "The whole robes. Not the least part of their bulk is ing, and its inhabitants emigrating, for want cloth in which bodies were embalmed and of some object to engage their attention Here Gen. Ranson was shot in the knee, wound for presevation three thousand years and employ their industry, when the invenand obliged to leave the field. Lieutenant ago. They are now to be made into paper tion of this machine at once opened views to ded the rally -a sound that I shall never and to which in spite of all our guards and ning Journal.

FACTS TO BE CONSIDERED .- In the year 1800 the West Indies exported 17,000.000 the obligation which the country owes to pounds of cotton. The United States ex ported less than 18,000,000 pounds. Thirty-three "years later slavery was abolished in the British West India Islands, Six years after emancipastion the West Indies exported only 866,156 pounds of cotton, and and the road so blocked up that it was an impossibility for any thing to move. Our was \$28,000 000. In 1800, or sixty years was \$28,000,000. In 1800, or sixty years gun was next to the rear piece, and fired one after emancipation, the exports from Hayti of the last shots that was fired by the artil- amounted to only about \$23,000,000. In AND SHOWING A GAIN OF FREE SOIL FOR THE lery. When the rebels got within two rods 1800, or sixty years after emancipation, the NORTH SINCE THE DECLARATION OF INDEof us, we received orders to cut the traces exports from Hayti amounted to only about pendance, as follows:

of us, we received orders to cut the traces exports from Hayti amounted to only about 2,500,000. In Jamaica, a rich and beau-\$2,500,000. In Jamaica, a rich and beautiful island, the exports amounted to \$15,-000,000 in 1809. But in 1853 they amounted to only about 4 000,000. The rich planness is apparent on ever hand. Emancipation was a curse to both blacks and whites. I now began to think of my own safety, Neither were in so good a condition nor so

> cedent, and if successful, will sweep from the cotton-gin .- Rev. Hulbard Winslow. the land the last vestig of free speech .- D. D. Why was not Bingham, Stevens, Lovejoy, and others, expelled for avowing openly, on the floor of Congress, that they did not wish to see the Union restored? And why are such men as Phillips, Thompson, and others, who boast that they labored long to dissolve the Union, voted the use of the Hall solve the Union, voted the use of the Hall "When very near the city, on my return of Congress, and from this same Speaker's home, I met a chap weighing about 225" desk, preach disunion. The reason is obvious-they are Abolition miscegenationists. If all the Abolition members of Congress, fixed. and of the Cab net-the President included. who have uttered secession sentiments on the fluor of Congress, were expelled, there would be few of them left. It seems that Democrat can give no greater offense in these days, than to utter sentiments that a few years ago formed the whole matter of the Abalition speakers, both on the stump, and the floor of Congress .- Hancock Cour.

and the North all free, than to see the country once more under Democratic rule.

This sounds very much like "rule or lat"

which comprised all that we had left, and the rule of Representatives by a in the rebal Home of Representatives by a semble.

The town we are now to be formerly well known in political member formerly w took place four miles from the town of furnished to the rebel armies by the re- healthy human system." spective states since the war began: "A'abama has furnished 40,000 men; Florida,

From the New York Observer. The Cotton Gin.

Its author was Eli Whitney, born in

He was the victim of very many and very structed from his model and were in operand dollars from the Legislature of South suits and delays, he felt obliged to resort to General A. J. Smith came up the next another and more profitable source of inday, and whipped the rebels, taking 2,000 come. This was the manufacture of firearms for the Government. in which he may He sent word to the rebel General Price have displayed less inventive genius, but resaying that he would fight him all the way alized more wealth than in the invention of to Shreveport, and not take another prison the cotton gin. Thus one of the most original inal and productive inventions of the nines teenth century, which has given millions of millions of dollars to the citizens and the Government of the United States; and to the world at large, left the inventor himself to seek his means of support from snother source. So it fares with most inven-

By the use of the cotton-gin three hundred pounds of cotton can be more perfectly linen turbans, loose breeches, and flowing interior of the Southern States was languishdividuals who were depressed with poverty and sunk in idleness have suddenly risen to wealth and respectability. Our debts have been paid off, our capitals have increased, and our lands have trebled themselves in value. We can not express the weight of this invention." The manufacture and sale of cotton fab-

rics soon became a great and lucrative business with our porthern manufacturers and merchants; exportation furnished by cotton became an important source of wealth to the United States 743,941,061, pounds .- ship-builders and owners, and the duties on cotton poured many millions annually into the National Treasury. While the cotton gin has been building our Lowell and Manchesters, and increasing wealth and industry in all parts of our country, it has been performing a similar service on the other continent, and making its benefactions the inheritance of the human race. It is stated, on good authority, that previous to 1799 no home-grown cotton was exported from the United States-the small quantity shipped hence being from the West Indies-and till the cotton-gin came into use, near the beginning of this century, the entire annual value of our exported cotton did not exceed four or five million of dollars. In 1856-7 Long's Spee CH .- The speech of Alex- it had reached the sum of one hundred and ander Long, of the Ind District, has raised a thirty one millions of dollars per annum .devil of a rockery among the Abolition The quantity of cotton absorbed by our members of that negro debating society-as home market has been about one-fifth of will be seen from the congressional proceed- our entire crop, and has been made to proing in another column; -and they have re- duce five time its original value by the insorted to their old experiment of trying to dustry employed in its manufacture. Thus expel the member who makes a speech over a hundred and fifty millions of dollars which they are unable to answer. We do more, or nearly three hundred millions of dolnot agree with all the views expressed by lars in all, have been anoually added to the Mr. Losg, but the action of the Abolition wealth of this country by cotton, the abun-Speaker, and his followers, are without pre- dant production is due to the invention of

THE DRAFT .- Orpheus C. Kerr, the Historiographer of the Mackeral Brigade, while lately approaching the Capitolian City, encountered a man-or rather it his own Johnsonian words:

pounds who was on his way to a lawyer's to get his exemption from the draft duly

"See here, my patriotic invalid," says I skeptically, "how do you come to be exempt?"

"I am exempt," says he in a profoundly melancholy manner, "because I am suffering from a broken heart." "Hem," says I.

"It is true," says he, sniffing dismally, "I asked the female of my heart to have be-She said I hadn't postage stamps enough to suit her ideas of personal revenue, and she

velop the seed of disease in the hitherto

If a man during fifty years chews every day two inches of solid plug tobacco (and mediately relieved Gen. Franklin, whipped 5 000; Georgia, 51 000; Louisiana, 36,000; day two inches of solid plug tobacco (and the rebels badly, captured twelve guns and Mississippi, 40,000; North Carolina, 35 000; millions do it,) it would amount at the end What filth and folly!